



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Nettleford, who is a Councillor of Birmingham, England, and the chairman of the Birmingham Corporation Housing Committee, as also of the Harborne Tenants, Limited, has given us a thorough and painstaking study. He has been deeply interested in housing and this fact, together with his official relation to the subject, give to his work a special value.

The volume is abundantly illustrated by photographs and diagrams. It is a satisfactory review of the existing situation in England and on the Continent, and of the growing practice of town planning, of the copartnership and Octavia Hill plans, and the other forms of efforts devised to solve the problems of the relationship between landlord and tenant.

The Appendix is not the least important or suggestive part containing as it does the text of certain proposed amendments to the Act of Parliament of 1890, the text of a town planning bill, extract from Liverpool's town planning bill, a statement of the existing powers of local authorities with regard to town developments, a description of the pioneer copartnership village (Ealing Tenants, Limited), and forms of certain model leases.

The Garden City idea, that is to say, the restriction of the number of houses to be built per acre, and the provision of open spaces where the children and young people can play and the older people can rest and enjoy themselves in a rational manner "has undoubtedly captured the imagination of the English people, unimaginative as they admittedly are." The chapters describing English Examples of Town Planning and Objections to Town Planning and the Answers are intensely interesting although the earlier ones are the more important to the actual municipal administration inasmuch as they deal with the congested urban districts.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

Philadelphia.

The Community and the Citizen. By ARTHUR WILLIAM DUNN.
(Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Pp. 276. 75c.)

This is an admirable text book in civics. It is conceived in a spirit of helpfulness and the higher good. It is founded on sound principles. It is the outgrowth of experience and is executed skillfully. Mr. Dunn, as head of the Department of History and Civ-

ies in the Indianapolis Board of Education, and before that in a high school, is well qualified to treat the subject. He draws the distinction between civics and civil government. Quoting Professor Dewey, he maintains that the "child is to be not only a voter and a subject of law; he is also to be a member of a family. . . . He is to be a worker engaged in some occupation which will be of use to society and which will maintain his own independence and self-respect. He is to be a member of some particular neighborhood and community, and must contribute to the decencies and graces of civilization wherever he is. . . . Training for citizenship is formal and nominal unless it develops the power of *observation, analysis and influence with respect to what makes up a social situation and the agencies through which it is modified.*" I have italicized the last phrases because they differentiate Mr. Dunn's readable book from so many (one may say the large majority) of the others dealing with the subject.

C. R. W.

The Negro Problem. Abraham Lincoln's Solution. By WILLIAM P. PICKETT. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909. Pp. x, 580. \$2.50.)

Stated briefly Mr. Pickett's contention is that the existing situation with reference to the American negro is an impossible one and that none of the plans recently proposed for the solution of the negro problem will work. He therefore attempts to prove that the only alternative is a return to Lincoln's favorite idea of foreign colonization, a plan which he thinks is still as valid as it was forty-six years ago, despite all intervening changes. He is not content that the problem should work itself out by the slow process of struggle and adaptation. There must be a solution which will settle it definitely and within a reasonable time. There is much in Mr. Pickett's survey of the actual condition of the negro that would appeal to the most rabid pessimist. Politically, educationally and industrially the race is deteriorating. "At the church and in the armory, at the hotel, the theater, the lodge and the social gathering, wherever white men and women assemble on terms of social equality, the negro finds an insurmountable barrier of racial aversion forbidding his entrance.